

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(D. G. DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.))

AND THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR
(M. E. MORRIS, M.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.)

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1944

Free Press Office, Denbigh.

With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1944—1945

Chairman:

Alderman J. MORRIS JONES, J.P.

Members:

Alderman J. H. MILLS.

Councillor H. M. LEWIS, C.C.

Councillor W. D. PIERCE, J.P.

Councillor J. HYWEL OWEN.

Councillor J. C. DAVIES, M.A., LL.B., J.P., C.C.

Councillor A. E. THOMAS.

Councillor T. J. DAVIES.

Councillor EUNICE M. EVANS, B.A.

The Mayor,

Alderman GRONWY R. GRIFFITH, O.B.E., J.P., F.R.I.B.A.
is ex-officio a member of all committees.

Town Clerk: H. JONES.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

D. GORDON DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Sanitary Inspector:

M. EVAN MORRIS, M.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.

Articled Assistant:

GRUFFYDD OWAIN ELLIS (H.M. Forces).

Junior Assistant:

W. J. WILLIAMS (H.M. Navy).

P. D. RANDALL.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough during the year ending December, 1944.

The health of the Borough has been consistently good, and the incidence of infectious disease very low.

Diphtheria immunisation rate for the Borough school children was high, but it was considered desirable to make a new census of all children. This was initiated with the kind co-operation which we have come to expect from School Teachers.

In periodic reports for the Council various subjects were stressed, e.g., importance of good ventilation in houses, and adequate spacing of beds; the prevention of spread of catarrhal germs in public places; negligence in taking advantage of extra vitamins supplied under Government auspices; reduction of overcrowding; precautions against streptococcal sore throats, etc.

It was decided to ask all Medical Practitioners of the town to co-operate in carrying out the further injections required, each doctor being allotted to a school. This is considered important, for it ensures that all doctors will have an interest in the prevention of infectious disease in the town. We can congratulate ourselves both on the high standard of medical practice in this town and on the public-health consciousness of our practitioners. The ancillary services for Red Cross and St. John work, under Mr. John Jones, Kent House, and Superintendent Jack Roberts, respectively, have shown work of the very highest quality. Civil Defence Medical Personnel of First Aid Post, Ambulance Service and First-Aid Porters "stood down" after years of conscientious and most efficient service for the community. Their work and constant preparedness should be remembered with gratitude by all townspeople. The gratitude of the town, too, is due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee who give so much time and thought to the public welfare.

With the termination of European hostilities we look forward to improvement in the health conditions of the Borough, for there has been much overcrowding and inevitable resignation to undesirable sanitary conditions. New houses, with good sanitary equipment, will be the first care, and it will be kept in mind

in siting them that the beauty of Denbigh's environment should be enhanced wherever possible.

Better arrangements for the disposal of sewage, both for Henllan and the Borough, will be necessary. The provision of a swimming bath and other recreational facilities, too, will be important in building up a new generation of healthy residents.

In this, my last Annual Report, I must once again put on record how much I have owed to the keenness and efficiency of Mr. Morris, who works so consistently for the welfare of the Borough, and whose co-operation has been unfailing these twenty years past.

Yours faithfully,

D. G. DUFF.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	... ..	9,072 Acres.
Population Census 1931	... ..	7,249
Population, Estimated, 1944	... ..	8,535
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921...		1,399
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1944...		1,792
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value)		£35,839
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	£142

The Town serves as an important market centre for a well-populated agricultural district, and has consequently changed little in the past few years. We are glad to observe the cessation of unemployment and the present relative prosperity which has resulted from usefulness of such an agricultural community. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those connected with Agriculture and Limestone Quarrying. The Railway Company, North Wales Counties Mental Hospital, and Crosville Bus Company give employment to many in the Town. On the whole, social conditions compare well with those found in some industrial areas, and there is better continuity of employment.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

- (1) The Public Health Staff consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health (part time): D. G. Duff,
M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. Morris, Cert.R.S.I., F.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent, Salvage Officer, Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector under Shops Closing Act. During the emergency is also Borough Surveyor and Gas Decontamination Officer, A.R.P.

The Council appointed G. O. Ellis pupil assistant to the Sanitary Inspector, and he commenced duties January 1st, 1938. (Now in H. M. Forces).

W. J. Williams, junior assistant, appointed September, 1940. (Now in H.M. Navy).

Peter D. Randall, junior assistant, appointed December, 1942.

- (2) A very efficient committee organises the General Nursing of the Town. Anita Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

The County Council provides a Health Visitor for the area.

- (3) **Laboratory Facilities.**—Bacteriological examinations, Swabs and Widal reactions are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, free of charge. Examinations of Tubercle are done by the King Edward National Memorial Association Laboratory at Cardiff.

BYE-LAWS

New Streets and Buildings, 1939.

Nuisances, Slaughter Houses, 1876.

Common Lodging Houses, 1876.

- (6) **Hospitals.**—The Denbighshire Infirmary (45 beds), serves the area as a General Hospital, as well as a considerable surrounding district. There are private wards available.

The usefulness of the Infirmary to the community was enhanced by making the Medical Staff unrestricted, so that now any practitioner in the area can take patients into the Hospital and treat them there if he wishes. The Hospital is consequently working almost up to full capacity.

A scheme of workmen's weekly contributions to pay for Hospital Maintenance and use of apparatus is working very successfully.

The latest type of X-ray and Artificial Sunlight Apparatus are available, and various Electrical Treatments and massage are given.

- (7) The Council are not a local supervising authority, and there were no applications for registration of Nursing or Maternity Homes.
- (8) The County Authority undertakes the investigation of Maternal Deaths, and also the care of Mental Defectives.
- (9) **Tuberculosis.** — Sanatoria are provided under the King Edward VII. Memorial Association. The Tuberculosis Physician visits the Town on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, after mid-day, and directs the patients' future treatment.

After the death of a patient, every care is taken to have the premises disinfected. In many cases the bedding is destroyed, and replaced by the Corporation.

- (10) **Maternity.**—The Poor Law Guardians provide accommodation for married and unmarried mothers at the Union Home, Ruthin.

An excellently equipped Maternity Department of eight beds has been constructed at the Denbigh Infirmary, and its advantages are being increasingly realised by mothers, so that accommodation is becoming difficult, and it is now necessary to refuse many applications for admission.

Evacuee pregnant mothers were admitted to GERWYN HALL, WREXHAM, Telephone Wrexham 2342, where there are 30 beds. Arrangement should be made through the Clinic. This home also admits private paying evacuees at £3 3s. 0d. weekly.

- (11) **Clinics.**—At Maternity & Child Welfare Centre, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

Child Welfare and Maternity.—Alternate Wednesdays,
11 — 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic.—Alternate Wednesdays, 10-30 — 12-30.

Orthopædic Clinic.—Alternate Wednesday mornings.

Doctors attend at about 2 monthly intervals.

- (12) **Fever.**—The Council are members of the St. Asaph Joint Hospital Board. A very fine new Hospital is at St. Asaph, with ample accommodation for all infectious cases. The standard of Nursing there being excellent, it is not difficult to persuade parents to send in infectious children.

- (13) **Smallpox.**—The County Isolation Hospital for Smallpox is at Rhydtalog.

- (14) **Venereal Diseases.**—This Department is under the control of the Denbigh County Council. Patients are treated at Chester, as follows:—

Chester Royal Infirmary, for both sexes:

Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m. (Females).

Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m. (Males).

Saturday Noon (Males).

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital:

Monday 5 to 7 p.m. (Males).

Friday 5 to 7 p.m. (Females).

- (15) **Birth Control.**—The County Council have made arrangements for instruction to be given in this matter to married women who are referred to them by Dr. Enid Hughes, The Manor House, Ruthin, and Dr. Janet Leiper, Llanfair Talhaiarn.

- (16) **Ambulance Facilities.**—For Infectious Cases, provided by the Joint Hospital Board.

- (17) **Ante-natal Clinics** are held fortnightly by Dr. Owen Jones at Denbigh Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Denbigh is fortunate in having the purest of water derived from a 384 ft. deep Artesian Well sunk just outside the Borough boundary at Llwyn. Pumped to reservoirs in the highest part of the Castle district, it is fed to householders by gravitation and provides a constant and abundant supply. It is naturally germ free, and this is confirmed by periodic test.

Henllan's catchment area for water has needed constant supervision. Much has been done to filter beds, reservoir and gathering grounds under Mr. Morris's careful direction, so that possible sources of pollution have been eliminated. This is a water supply which has given us much anxious thought and constant vigilance, as well as frequent expenditure on repairs and reconstruction.

Two samples of water were sent for analysis.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

(Bacteriological)

Sample of Water: Received 27/6/44.

Marked: House tap in the Village of Henllan. Public Supply.

Number of Organisms grown on			
Yeastrel Agar in 3 days at 20° c.	16	per 1 c.c.	
Number of Organisms grown on			
Yeastrel Agar in 48 hours at 37° c.	1	per 1 c.c.	
Probable number of Presumptive			
Coliform bacilli present	Nil	per 100 c.c.	
Faecal Coli. (44° c. MacConkey test)			
present in	—		
" " " " "	absent in	100 c.c.	
Clostridium Welchii	absent in	50 c.c.	

This water is Class 1 and highly satisfactory.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.I.C.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Sample of Water: Received on 27/6/44.

Marked: House tap in Village of Henllan. Public Supply.

In parts per 100,000 of Water:

Total Solid Matter in Solution	14.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	0.12
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.1
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.108
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.015
Lead. Copper. Zinc.	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment ...	Slight trace of vegetable debris.

This sample is satisfactory, the water being suitable in all respects for drinking and domestic use.

(Signed) HAROLD LOWE, M.Sc., F.I.C.

The water is filtered before it enters the storage tank and chlorinated by Bells Automatic Tank, " Chloros " being used for this purpose. This plant is efficient and dependable.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Town is provided with a good sewerage scheme which was laid down in 1904. Since that time, however, many new houses have been built, and large additions to the Mental Hospital and Private Schools within the Borough have increased the volume of sewage with the result that the main sewer is not capable of the volume during heavy floods. The Council is giving this matter its consideration.

The majority of the houses are connected with the sewer by well-laid drains.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage is disposed of by means of broad land irrigation on two farms held on lease by the Council. There is room for improvement in the disposal system. Modern treatment of sewage should be considered.

The Village of Henllan is without a satisfactory sewerage system. At present, with a few exceptions, the houses have

pail closets which are emptied weekly by a farmer. It is not up to sanitary requirements, and this fact has been included in the reports for many years.

All the houses in the Town have one or more water closets, with the exception of about 7 which are out of reach of the main sewer.

The sewerage system for the Hamlet of the Green continues to give satisfaction.

Details of Defects and Nuisances will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which is appended.

SWIMMING BATHS OR POOL

There are no such baths provided within the Borough.

CAMPING

There are no licences granted for camping sites.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There is practically no smoke nuisance in the Town, there being only one factory chimney.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(1)	Council houses disinfested	Nil
(2)	Other houses infested	4
(3)	Other houses disinfested	4

The method employed to disinfest is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with Solution D (Summers), Crommesole, Solution B, and fumigation with "Cescones," Zaldecide.

A new chemical of great potency is expected to help greatly.

The work is carried out by the Local Authority. Periodical inspection of the houses is made to prevent re-infestation.

No furniture or bedding from an infested house is allowed to be removed to a Council House before disinfestation by the aforementioned methods.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS

The Medical Inspection of the children attending the Elementary School is carried out by the County Council.

Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, does this work most efficiently.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Farms and Dairies have been periodically inspected. On the whole they are satisfactory, and it was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order (1926). T.T. Milk and Accredited Milk are available in the Town and used in increasing amount.

No other action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, or Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, was found necessary by the local sanitary organisation. The County Council are the Authorities for the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Samples for chemical examinations of food are taken by Mr. D. Wynne Griffith, whose Report follows that of the Sanitary Inspector.

There was no abnormal prevalence of animal or insect pests for the increase in Scabies mentioned earlier.

Your obedient Servant,

D. G. DUFF,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1944 and previous Years

DENBIGH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Total Births Registered in the District.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.				Under 1 Year of age.		All Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1935	7337	104	17.4	168	109	7	67.3	94	15.6
1936	7550	96	15.0	194	188	5	52.0	74	11.9
1937	7630	101	15.1	199	183	6	59.4	90	11.2
1938	7663	128	19.6	237	193	5	39.6	79	10.8
1939	7951	107	15.7	180	196	6	56.1	91	11.4
1940	8310	131	15.7	209	203	12	91.6	101	12.1
1941		116	12.9	261	216	3	25.8	95	10.5
1942			13.1	193	217		34		9.5
1943			12.9	159	205		36.3		10.2
1944	8535	112	13.1	79	112	2	17.8	79	10.4

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1944.

Notifiable Diseases.	Premises affected.	N W.C. Mental Hospital.	Cases Notified in Whole District.							
			At ages—years.							Total Deaths.
			Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 and over.	
Scarlet Fever ...	5	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	5	..
Diphtheria ...	3	..	4	1	2	..	1	..	4	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Para-Typhoid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ...	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Measles ...	6	..	6	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	16	..	19	6	9	4	..	..	..	..
Totals	33	18	38	7	15	10	1	4	1	9

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1944.

Age Periods.			New Cases				Deaths.			
			Respiratory.		Non-Respir.		Respiratory.		Non-Respir.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...
35	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	...
45	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	..	...	...
55	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	3	10	4	...	2	2	...	...

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths .. 0

TABLE III.**INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1944.***Deaths under one year of age.*

Causes.	Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis ... ..	...	1	...	...
Gastro-enteritis Oris	...	1	...	...
Prematurity	1	...	...	...
	1	2	...	...

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925).

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

1943. 1944

Causes of Death.					M.	F	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	..	...	..	..	40	40	38	41
1 Whooping Cough		..	..	..	...	...	..	..
2 Measles	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
3 Influenza	..	..	...	..	2	1	1	1
4 Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system		..	..	..	2	1	1	4
6 Other Tubercular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	7	6	9	8
8 Diabetes ..	...	..	..	..	..	1	1	...
9 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
10 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	13	13	15	11
11 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..
12 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Bronchitis	...	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
15 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
17 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
18 Nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
19 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1
20 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...
21 Other diseases of circular system		..	..	..	..	..	..	2
22 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.		..	..	..	1	1	..	..
23 Senility	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
24 Intra-crn vasc. lesions	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	6
25 Other violence	..	...	..	..	..	..	3	2
26 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
27 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	2
28 Suicide	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total				2	2	2	..
	{ Legitimate				2	2	2	..
	{ Illegitimate .. ..				..	...	..	...
Live births	{ Total				54	56	52	60
	{ Legitimate				50	51	49	54
	{ Illegitimate				4	5	3	6
Stillbirths	{ Total				1	5	1	2
	{ Legitimate				1	5	1	2
	{ Illegitimate .. ..				..	...	..	...
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen.) ..					8535			

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, & Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1944

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
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Rates per 1,000 Population.

Births :—				
Live17.6*	20.3	20.9	15. 0
Still 0 50*	0 64	0.61	0. 42
Deaths :—				
All Causes .. .. .	...11.6*	13. 7	12 4	15. 7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ..	.. 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	.. 0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.. 0 03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Diphtheria .. .. .	.. 0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Influenza .. .. .	.. 0.12	0.10	0.11	0 08
Smallpox —	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	.. 0.01	0 01	0.01	0.00
Notifications :—				
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	.. 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	.. 0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .	.. 0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	.. 2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.. 2.49	2.49	2.29	2 90
Diphtheria .. .. .	.. 0.58	0.67	0.69	0 31
Erysipelas .. .. .	.. 0 29	0.32	0.28	0.37
Smallpox —	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	.. 4 16	4.51	3.94	2 98
Pneumonia .. .. .	.. 0 97	1.13	0.82	0 93

Rates per 1,000 Live Births.

Deaths under 1 year of age ..	46	52	44	61
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ..	4.8	7 3	4.4	10.1

Rates per 1000 Total Births (Live and Still :—

(a) Notifications :—

Puerperal Fever	10.34	13.13	9.25	3.61
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.14

(b) Maternal Mortality—England and Wales :—

No. 140 Abortion with Sepsis	No. 140 Abortion without Sepsis	No 147 Puerperal Infections	Nos 142 148-150 Other
0.31	0.09	0 28	1.25

Abortion : Mortality per million women aged 15-45—England and Wales :

No. 140 with Sepsis—25 No. 141 without Sepsis—7

*including Puerperal Fever. A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken under the above Act, in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

Article.				No. taken.		Genuine.		Not Genuine	
Milk	...	...	...	12	...	11	...	1	
Jam	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
S.R. Flour	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
Condensed Milk...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
Sausages	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	—	
Vinegar	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
Butter	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	
Totals				20	...	19	...	1	

Apart from one sample of milk which was slightly deficient in fat, all the samples taken were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector, County of Denbigh.

Colwyn Bay.

16th February, 1945.

RAINFALL IN 1944

At Mental Hospital Gardens, in the **Borough** of Denbigh.

Diameter of Funnel—5' "

Rain Gauge— Height of Top above Ground—1 ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316 ft.

Month.	Total Depth. ins.	Greatest fall in 24 hours. ins.	Date.	No. of days with	
				.01 in. or more.	.04 in. or more.
January	4.02	0.73	9	16	16
February	1.86	0.45	9	11	10
March	1.72	0.41	13	11	9
April	0.86	0.25	19	9	8
May	1.62	0.53	30	9	9
June	1.39	0.27	4	18	13
July	2.17	0.76	2	13	11
August	1.81	0.43	18	10	9
September	3.90	0.60	23	17	15
October	4.52	0.76	11	18	16
November	6.46	0.50	13	29	24
December	3.19	0.50	1	18	16
Totals ..	33.52			179	156

S. L. FROST,

Clerk and Steward.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTION.

Complaints received	14
Houses and Premises visited or inspected	970
Nuisances discovered (excluding Housing Defects)	34
Nuisances abated	34
Nuisances unabated but receiving attention	—
Notices served (Intimations)	23
Notices served (Statutory complied with)	—

Drainage

Sewer extensions	—
New drains laid	—
Drains cleared or repaired	11
Drains tested	5
Sinkwastes repaired	—
Yard paving repaired	5
Foul ditches cleaned	2
New septic tank provided	—
Dampness remedied	—
Cesspools cleared	—

Water Closets and Ashpits

Defective water closets repaired	10
Privies converted into pail closets	—
Privies abolished	—
Privies converted into water closets	—
Ashbins provided	20

Keeping of Animals

Nuisances abated	—
Accumulations removed	1

Water Supply

Water supply to premises improved	—
Samples of water taken and found satisfactory	3

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made	38
Cases removed to hospital	9
Information given to head teachers	6
Premises in which cases occurred	33
Houses disinfected	11

Common Lodging Houses

Houses registered in the Borough	1
Lodgers registered for	12
Visits and inspections	4
Notices served (informal)	—
Notices complied with	—

Inspection of Schools

Number of visits and inspections	10
Schools disinfected	—
Notices served	—
Repairs to	2
Number of children attending Elementary Schools ...	900
Number attending County School from the Borough ...	160

Petroleum Acts

Number of Licences	9
Visits to stores	11

Shops Acts, 1912, 1934

Number of shops on Register	129
Number of Inspections	47
Number of shops employing persons under 18 years of age	36
Number of shops exempted from the provision of:	
Section 10, Sub-section 2	12
Section 10, Sub-section 4	13

Milk and Dairies Orders

The Milk Supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Sixty-six samples were taken from Producer Retailers under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

The samples are tested at the New Laboratory at Colwyn Bay.

54 were in Category A. 8 were in Category B.
4 were in Category C.

Most of the farmers sell their milk Wholesale to the Milk Factory, where it is tested on delivery.

The use of automatic milking machines is on the increase.

Dairies and Cowsheds

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Milking Cows (approximately)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1760
Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Seventeen cowkeepers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

MILK SAMPLES TAKEN DURING 1944.

Number of Farm.	M, E, E.M.X., Resazurin		Date of Sample.	M, E, E.M.X., Resazurin		Number of Farm.	Date of Sample.	M, E, E.M.X., Resazurin		Remarks.
	M.E.X. or Disc Number.	Disc Number.		M.E.X. or Disc Number.	Disc Number.			M.E.X. or Disc Number.	Disc Number.	
11	M	5½	30/3/44	M	5½	16	27/4/44	M	5½	A
11	M	5½	30/7/44	M	5½	16	25/5/44	M	5	A
11	M	5	25/5/44	M	5	16	22/6/44	M	6	A
11	M	1½	22/6/44	M	1½	16	27/7/44	M	3½	B
11	M	6	27/7/44	M	6	16	28/9/44	M	4½	A
11	M	5½	28/9/44	M	5½	16	30/11/44	M	3½	B
12	M	5	30/11/44	M	5	17	30/3/44	M	5½	A
12	M	5	27/4/44	M	5	17	27/4/44	M	5½	A
12	M	5	25/5/44	M	5	17	25/5/44	M	5½	A
12	M	5	22/6/44	M	5	17	22/6/44	M	5	A
12	M	5	30/11/44	M	5	17	27/7/44	M	4½	A
13	M	4	30/3/44	M	4	17	28/9/44	M	5	A
13	M	5½	27/4/44	M	5½	17	30/11/44	M	6	A
13	M	5	25/5/44	M	5	18	30/3/44	M	5½	A
13	M	5	22/6/44	M	5	18	27/4/44	M	5½	A
13	M	0	27/7/44	M	0	18	25/5/44	M	4	A
13	M	4	28/9/44	M	4	18	22/6/44	M	5	A
14	M	4	30/11/44	M	4	18	27/7/44	M	2	B
14	M	5½	30/3/44	M	5½	18	28/9/44	M	5½	A
14	M	4½	27/4/44	M	4½	18	30/11/44	M	4½	A
14	M	5	25/5/44	M	5	19	30/3/44	M	5	A
14	M	5½	22/6/44	M	5½	19	27/4/44	M	6	A
14	M	4	27/7/44	M	4	19	25/5/44	M	3	B
14	M	5	28/9/44	M	5	19	22/6/44	M	0	C
14	M	5	30/11/44	M	5	19	27/7/44	M	0	C
15	M	6	30/3/44	M	6	19	28/9/44	M	4½	A
15	M	4½	27/4/44	M	4½	19	30/11/44	M	4½	A
15	M	2½	25/5/44	M	2½	20	27/4/44	M	5½	A
15	M	5	22/6/44	M	5	20	25/5/44	M	4	A
15	M	3½	27/7/44	M	3½	20	22/6/44	M	2½	B
15	M	5½	28/9/44	M	5½	20	27/7/44	M	1½	C
15	M	5	30/11/44	M	5	20	28/9/44	M	5	A
16	M	4½	30/3/44	M	4½	20	30/11/44	M	5	A

Key to Letters:—M, Morning. E.M.X., Evening, Morning. Mixed. M.E.X., Morning, Evening Mixed. E., Evening. Test:—Disc reading: 4-6 indicates milk of GOOD KEEPING quality (Category B). ½-0 indicates milk of POOR KEEPING quality (Category C). 1-3½ indicates milk of MODERATE KEEPING quality (Category C) Very Unsatisfactory

Public Health Meat Regulations and Markets

For the present these regulations have had to be relaxed owing to the Food Control. Slaughtering is now done at the centralised slaughterhouse at Ruthin.

Inspection of the meat is done at the slaughterhouse and also at local shops.

Food Condemned

22 tins	Pork Luneheon Meat.	13 tins	Red Plums.
1 "	Pork Sausage Meat.	70 "	Pilchards.
16 "	Stewed Steak.	3 "	Mackerel.
1 "	Pork Tongue.	42 "	Sardines.
9 "	Beef Loaf.	9 "	Salmon.
14 "	Chopped Ham.	10 "	Fish Rolls.
164 "	Corned Beef.	1 "	Shrimps.
8 "	Pork and Beans.	28 lbs.	Bacon.
44 "	Baked Beans.	10 "	Butter.
14 "	Meat & Vegetable Stew.	17 "	Marmalade.
16 "	Kam.	5 "	Toffee.
22 "	Evaporated Milk.	10 "	Black Puddings.
11 "	Full Cream Milk.	5 "	Sausages.
20 "	Jam.	6 "	Brawn.
12 "	Tomatoes.	5 "	Polony.
8 "	Peas.	3 "	Beef.
9 "	Carrots.	1½ cwt.	Kippers.
8 "	Soup.	1 "	Herrings.
5 "	Victoria Plums.	20 nets	Cauliflowers.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14

Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, etc.	11
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream ...	7

Removal of House Refuse

House Refuse is collected weekly in the Town, and fortnightly in the Village of Henllan and the Hamlets of The Green, Brookhouse and Lawnt.

Refuse from Fish Shops and Cafes is removed twice weekly.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by Controlled Tip-ping at the Meifod Quarry. The system has proved satisfactory and economical.

All the house refuse of the Borough is removed by one two-

ton Motor Lorry. Four men are employed on this work, one of the men being constantly employed at the Tip.

Number of Motor Loads to Tip 2117

Number of Ashpits emptied 8

A contractor is now employed to remove the contents of all privies in the Village of Henllan. Exereta is disposed of by the farmer. This method is not satisfactory.

Salvage

The salvaging of paper, bones, rags, ferrous and non-ferrous metals has been diligently carried out since the request was made by the Ministry of Supply. Valuable assistance has been given by the W.V.S. and Salvage Stewards in organising drives, etc.

The amount collected to the end of December, 1944, is as follows:—

Material.						Tons cwts. qrs		
Waste Paper	...	...	...	...	...	276	7	3
Scrap Iron	...	...	...	...	...	56	10	1
Non-Ferrous Metals	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	2
Rags	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	3
Bones	...	...	...	...	...	13	18	1
Tins	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	2
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	0
Gramophone Records	...	...	...	...	...		4	2
Grand Total						391	15	2

Total Gross Receipts: £1,987/3/4.

Housing Acts

Owing to present conditions caused by the War it has been impossible to proceed with the further erection of houses. Many

condemned houses have been patched up and re-let during the emergency!

The Borough being a reception area for Evacuees, it is difficult to put into operation the sections dealing with overcrowding.

The whole Borough will eventually have to be re-inspected.

HOUSING. STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

- | | | |
|---------|--|---|
| (1) (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 6 |
| (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | 6 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | — |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	6
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(Signed) M. EVAN MORRIS,

Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN DENBIGH.

Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease)

Regulations, 1918.

THE DISEASES AND FEVERS NOTIFIABLE ARE:

Smallpox.	Enteric.	Dysentery.
Cholera.	Relapsing.	Malaria.
Diphtheria.	Continued.	Trench Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Scarletina or Scarlet Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhus.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.
Typhoid.		
Measles.	Whooping Cough.	

THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

219043 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]